

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 235.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EX "GLENCOE"

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1883.
LETT'S SCRIBBLING TABLETS.

NEW DUPLEX LAMPS.

GRAPE FLANNEL SHIRTS FOR TENNIS.

LACE CURTAINS, NEWEST PATTERNS.

POCKET KNIVES AND RAZORS.

THE CELEBRATED SAN JOSE

BLANKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER

AND

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95
TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95.

DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
Underwriting Business are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YOK MOON, Esq. | CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.
MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

Intimations.

INTERNATIONAL
NOVELTY COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA).

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN
AND
AMERICAN NOVELTIES.
EMILE PFANKUCHEN,
Manager.
Amoy, 22nd August, 1882. [527]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS

AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 2nd November, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the
Premises,
By Order of the MORTGAGEE.
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
abutting on Gap Street, and the REMAIN-
ING PORTION of SECTION A measuring
22 feet 1 inch, on the Eastern and Western
sides 50 feet, and is Registered in the Land
Office as the REMAINING PORTION of
the Northern Portion of SECTION A of
INLAND LOT No. 416.

AND,
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
abutting on Gap Street, and on the RE-
MAINING PORTION of SUB-SECTION
No. 1 of SECTION B measuring 21 feet
and 3 inches, on the Eastern and Western
sides 50 feet, and is Registered in the Land
Office as the Northern Portion of SUB-
SECTION No. 7 of SECTION B of IN-
LAND LOT No. 416. Held for the term
of 999 years.
Together with the 3 HOUSES, erected thereon
Nos. 6, 7 and 8, in Gap Street.
For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [708]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEES to Sell by Public
Auction, on

FRIDAY,
the 3rd November, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the
Premises,
All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Regis-
tered in the Land Office as the REMAIN-
ING PORTION of INLAND LOT No.
381, measuring on Queen's Road 28 feet
and 1 inch, South side 28 feet, on the East 68
feet and 6 inches, on the West 61 feet and
6 inches; Also, SECTION A of INLAND
LOT No. 693, Queen's Road, 6 feet, East
side 61 feet, and on the West on INLAND
LOT No. 698, measuring 61 feet. Together
with the Two Newly and Substantially
Built HOUSES on Queen's Road West,
Nos. 72 and 74.
For Particulars of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [709]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
IN JERVOIS STREET & QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on WEDNESDAY,
the 15th day of November, 1882, at THREE P.M.,
on the Premises,
By ORDER of the MORTGAGEES.

1ST LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Jervois Street, No.
68, and ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road
Central, No. 201, measuring North 15 feet,
South 17 feet, East 55 feet, West 64 feet or
885 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent
£2.16.2. Registered as INLAND LOT No.
117, for 999 years from the 26th June, 1843.
2ND LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Jervois Street, No.
70, and ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road
Central, No. 203, measuring on the North
15 feet, South 17 feet, East 54 feet, West 72
feet. Yearly Crown Rent £3.3.6. Registered as
INLAND LOT 117A, for 999 years from the
10th September, 1845.
3RD LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Jervois Street, No.
72, and ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road
Central, No. 205, measuring on the North
side 15 feet, South 16 feet, East 62 feet,
West 79 feet, or 1,100 square feet. Yearly
Crown Rent £3.11.7, for 999 years from the
26th June, 1843.
For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [710]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE American Steamer
"INGEBORG,"
489 Tons Register, Classed 3/3 L. I. I. in Veritas,
and Built at Gothenburg in 1873.

For Particulars, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1882. [656]

FOR SALE.

A THURSTON'S ENGLISH BILLIARD
TABLE (full size) with CUES, RACKS,
PYRAMID BALLS, and COMPLETE FITTINGS. A
Reasonable Price will be taken.
Apply for Particulars to

A. B. C.,
Office of Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [637]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.
Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON
AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery
of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S
SODA WATER FACTORY
is now prepared to execute the largest orders
for every description of Aerated Waters with
promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
IS GUARANTEED.
Consumers should try those carefully
Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be ad-
dressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

Intimations.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE EAST.

FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS,
ARTISTS MATERIALS, &c., &c., &c.

W. BREWER.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ALL the Newest Books in every Department of Literature. Every variety of Stationery,
including Mercantile and Fancy Note and Letter Papers of every description;
Visiting, Menu and Programme Cards in great variety.

Account Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, &c., &c., of European Manufacture.
All the Newest Music of the day by the most Popular Composers.
Sole Agents for Kirkman's celebrated Pianos, Concertinas, Accordions, and Antophones.

Every description of Fancy Goods and Smoker's Sundries.
A fine assortment of Christmas Cards and Motives. Lett's and Smith's Diaries for 1883.
Printing and Bookbinding in all their Branches.

Price Lists of Magazines and Newspapers may be had on application.
The Discount System will be introduced as far as practicable in the East, and 10 per cent. will be
ALLOWED OFF ALL GOODS FOR CASH.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1882. [703]

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO Clear Old Stock, the following are offered for a short period at greatly reduced rates—
TWO SHILLING NOVELS
BY
QUIDA, BESANT AND RICE, PAYN, COLLINS, &c.

FIFTY CENTS EACH.
T A U C H N I T Z N O V E L S
AT
THIRTY CENTS EACH.

ALSO,
F R E N C H N O V E L S
BY
EMINENT NOVELISTS,
AND
BOUND VOLUMES OF ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND PUNCH FROM 1864 to 1878,
AT VERY CHEAP PRICES.

S. MEYERS,
Manager.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1882. [661]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

WE HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING A SPECIAL SHOW
OF
FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, ON AND AFTER
T O M O R R O W , T U E S D A Y ,
THE 24TH OCTOBER, 1882.

CLOCKS, DRESSING CASES,
WRITING DESKS AND CABINETS,
INK STANDS AND BLOTTERS,
ORNAMENTAL FLUSH BRACKETS,
ILLUMINATED ALBUMS,
WHATNOT ORNAMENTS,
CHRISTMAS CARDS, &c., &c.
ALSO ONE CASE OF TOYS.
The whole comprise one of the best selections ever shown in China and are marked at Prices which
must command an early Sale.

ALL NEW GOODS.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
S A Y L E & C O .
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [659]

J. ULLMANN & CO.

42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS,
BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, &c.
BY THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S PARISIAN MADE SHIRTS, SCARVES, AND COLLARS
IN THE NEWEST STYLES.
F R E N C H B O O T S A N D S H O E S .

OF BEST QUALITY.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR CASES AND HOLDERS,
ALBUMS, INKSTANDS, POCKET-BOOKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY.
CROCKERY WARE, TEA AND COFFEE SETS,
RIFLES, FOWLING PIECES, AND REVOLVERS.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF FINEST PERFUMERY.
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [660]

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.
SHEETINGS, TOILET, and MARSEILLA QUILTS.
TABLE CLOTHS ALSO TABLE DAMASK BY THE YARD.
TABLE COVERS and CLOTH COVERING BY THE YARD.

TABLE NAPKINS and TRAY CLOTHS,
ANTIMACASSARS, CRUMB CLOTHS,
HUCKABACKS, TURKISH TOWELS,
BATH BLANKETS and WRAPPERS.

ALSO,
WHITE COTTON TERRY BY THE YARD,
FOR
TOWELS, WRAPPERS, and BATH BLANKETS.
SWISS and SCOTCH BOOK MUSLINS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS with and without COLLARS.
UNDERSHIRTS, SMEDLEY'S MERINO and BALBRIGGAN,
INDIA GAUZE, THE NEW NETTED, SILK AND COTTON,
SPUN SILK and OTHERS.

HALF HOSE, WELL ASSORTED IN COTTON, MERINO, SILK, &c.
UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS,
COLLARS, SHAPES OF PREVAILING FASHION.
HANDKERCHIEFS.

CHRISTIE'S FELT HATS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR FIRST PARCEL OF
K I D G L O V E S .
LADIES 2, 4, 6, and 8 BUTTONS AND GENTS 2-BUTTONS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.
ROSE AND COMPANY,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1882. [379]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND,
COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE,
& SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA
SINGAPORE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for ADELAIDE,
all NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS,
NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)
THE Steamship

"MEATH,"
Captain John Johnson, will be despatched as
above, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at FOUR
P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1882. [694]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)
THE Company's Steamship

"PANDORA,"
Captain G. Sturli, will be despatched as above
on or about the 4th prox.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [707]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR HAMBURG AND LONDON.

THE "A" British Ship
"LOTHAIR,"
Boulton, Master, will load here for the above
Ports, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1882. [673]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE "A" British Ship
"RUTHIN,"
Monkman, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1882. [640]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE "A" British Ship
"ROCKHURST,"
Bulfinch, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1882. [626]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. 1. 1. American Ship
"PHINEAS PENDLETON,"
Laffin, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [697]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. 1. 1. American Ship
"ALEXANDER MCNEIL,"
Sproll, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1882. [650]

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS of the SOCIETY will be held at its
Head Office, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 27th
instant, at THREE O'CLOCK, for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the Directors together
with Statements of Accounts for the year 1881,
and for the half year ending 30th June 1882.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be
CLOSED from the 17th to the 27th instant both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1882. [692]

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the
Society's Head Office, Hongkong, on FRIDAY,
the 27th day of October, 1882, at 3.15 P.M.,
when a Resolution will be proposed for the pur-
pose of amending and adding to the existing
Articles of Association of the Society in such
manner as to provide for the Increase of Capital
and the sub-division of Shares; And also in
such manner as to modify the existing Provisions
therein as to the Transfer of Shares, the limita-
tion of Insurance Risks, the Application
of Profits, and the Investment of the Society's
Capital; And also in such manner as to render
the said Articles consistent with Limited
liability; And also in such other manner as may
be necessary to give effect to the purposes
aforesaid.

By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, dated the 4th day of October, 1882.

M. G. U. E. S.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT
YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF TOKIO,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant,
at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight
for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Ports,
of the United States, via Overland Railways, to
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Fran-
cisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within
six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per
cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within
one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be
made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return
Passage Orders, available for one year, will be
issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return
Fare. These allowances do not apply to through
fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
on the day of departure. Parcel Packages will be
received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all
Parcel Packages should be marked to address
in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices
in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector
of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1882. [505]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"GAELIC,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yoko-
hama, on TUESDAY, the 7th November, at
THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at the
Company's Office until Five P.M. the day pre-
vious to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Fran-
cisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within
six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per
cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within
one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be
made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return
Passage Orders, available for one year, will be
issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return
Fare. These allowances do not apply to through
fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland,
Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo,
should be sent to the Company's Offices, ad-
dressed to the Collector of Customs, San Fran-
cisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [102]

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"CITY OF TOKIO,"
from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signa-
ture and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer, will
be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1882.

Intimations.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to
send in to this Office a List of their CON-
TRIBUTIONS of PREMIA, from the 11th day
of May to the 31st day of December, 1881, in
Order that the Proportion of Profit for that year
to be paid as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS

Intimations.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON 1882-3.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED
AND
OPENED

THEIR NEW SEASON'S

SUPPLY OF

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

CATALOGUES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

VEGETABLE PARCEL OF 50 PACKETS.

PRICE \$7.50.

FLOWER PARCEL, PRICE \$10.00.

FLOWER PARCEL HALF SIZE, PRICE, \$5.00.

SINGLE PACKETS AT PRICES

AS PER LIST.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG. [43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication, must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1882.

THE following account of a dangerous affray between British and German men-of-war's men, is taken from the Shanghai Courier of the 20th instant:—

"During the autumn of every year, men-of-war of different nationalities congregate at Shanghai, previous to the distribution of the vessels at the different ports and the remainder wintering south. Yesterday, there were seven men-of-war in port, namely three British—the *Iron Duke*, *Vigilant* and *Sheldrake*; two German—the *Elisabeth* and *Illis*; and two French—the *Villars* and *Lutin*. From time to time, the men of these ships are granted general leave, when all but the worst characters are allowed on shore. Many of these men go at once to the grogshops, and not only spend what money they have, but sometimes quarrel and fight among themselves. It is not so bad when men of only one nationality are on shore, but when men from ships of different nations get leave, their passions, under the influence of liquor, are excited, and national feelings crop up, generally resulting in a fight. Up till yesterday, only British men-of-war's men from the *Iron Duke* were on shore, and there had been no trouble, as the men had all behaved in a very orderly manner. But yesterday, the *Elisabeth* gave leave too, and the sailors and marines from both vessels met at the different grogshops on the Yang-king-pang and the Rue du Consulat. Throughout the day, there had been no rows, but an ill feeling was fermenting, ready at any moment to be vented in an open rupture and a fight among the sailors. A slight circumstance was all that was necessary to cause a collision between the sailors, and this occurred a little after seven o'clock last night, at which hour there was a serious riot. A number of English and German sailors were on the Yang-king-pang—some in the "Prince of Wales," others at the "Welcome," the "Clyde," and the "London Taverns. Soon after 7 p.m., two German sailors and an English marine were in the "Welcome." The marine was standing in a corner, and the Germans were talking loudly. One of

with the little man, but to fight with one of his own size, at the same time getting between the two Germans. The big German and the marine went outside, and shortly afterwards there was a general row. In a few seconds, the marine rushed into the house, bleeding profusely from a serious wound on his head, and stated that he had been stabbed. Directly after that, two more British sailors rushed into the house, bleeding from wounds in the face, inflicted by knives or some sharp weapon. The proprietress, who was upstairs, saw the disturbance, but before she could get down, the three wounded men had rushed up stairs. She attended to their wounds. Her husband, with some one else, rushed to close the bar-room door, but the crowd by this time had become large and the riot had assumed serious proportions. They succeeded in shutting the door, however, but the Germans burst it open, and some of them threatened to burn the house or pull it down, saying it was an English house. One of them threw a stone at the proprietress as she called to the men from an upper window not to fight. One of the German sailors forced a sheet of zinc out of the door, and is supposed to have used the sharp edge to strike with, and as the door would not give way at once, another of the sailors climbed through the place where the zinc had been and got inside.

The German sailors, after bursting in the door of the "Welcome," broke up chairs and used the legs and backs as weapons with which to fight, and damaged the place to the extent of some \$70, pulling down the liquors from behind the bar in their rage. The Englishmen were entirely unarmed, while the Germans came ashore with their knives, which it is forbidden for British men-of-war's men to do. Consequently the Englishmen were only able to defend themselves with their fists, and were entirely at the mercy of those with weapons. As soon as the row commenced, the sailors, both English and German, mustered in force, but there were many more Germans than Englishmen, so that not only were the English Jacks unable to defend themselves, being assailed with weapons, but they were greatly outnumbered. One of the Jacks said afterwards that he had no objection to fighting with his fists, but none of his shipmates had contemplated that weapons would be used. At the "Prince of Wales," there were some 15 or 20 English sailors, but the proprietor closed his doors, put out the gas, and kept the men inside. At 8.30, information was sent to the French Police Station that there was a riot, and M. BROS, Superintendent of the French Police, sent eight armed policemen, but the riot had only lasted a short time, so that when they appeared on the spot they had nothing to do. Before this an officer of some kind and a guard, probably a corporal's guard, belonging to the *Elisabeth*, had appeared on the scene, but they did nothing, though when the men saw this officer coming, some of them went over to him, while others slunk away. Information was conveyed to the Central and Hongkew Stations soon after the row started, and all the foreign sergeants and constables who could be spared, under Inspectors STRIMLING and FOWLER, turned out, and proceeded to the north bank of the Yang-king-pang Creek, and patrolled, ready to stop any rioting on that side of the Creek. They remained on duty several hours till all was quiet. In the meantime, Inspectors STRIMLING and FOWLER went off to the *Elisabeth*—afterwards visiting the *Vigilant* and *Sheldrake*—and suggested that a picket should be sent on shore to pick up any of the rioters who might still be about the place. This was done at 10.30, and an officer with a guard of 14 men fully armed, and with bayonets fixed, landed from the *Elisabeth* and arrested 4 or 5 stragglers, so that by midnight all was quiet. Those who were seriously wounded were eight men belonging to the *Iron Duke*, and of these six were sent to hospital and the others sent on board. Some of the men are dangerously injured, and it was reported this morning that one, or two, had received mortal wounds. We learn, however, this afternoon, that four of the men were still in the Hospital at 5 o'clock, badly wounded, but doing fairly well. We believe no Germans were hurt. One of the marines was taken to the Central Station. He had been found by his comrades lying in front of the "Welcome" and to all appearances dead. He was profusely bleeding, and was attended by Dr. MacLIZON, who bandaged up his wounds and sent him to the Hospital on a stretcher. When he arrived there, Dr. LITTLE was attending to some more of the *Iron Duke's* men. Two sailors went to the Shanghai Dispensary at 20 minutes past seven, one of them suffering from an ugly scalp wound.

We have always advocated that sailors coming on shore be forbidden to carry their knives. In the case of British sailors, this regulation is carried out, but with the Germans, and some other nations, it appears not to be the case. In 1879, the Municipal Council wrote to the Consuls asking them

to request the commanders of war vessels to forbid the men, when on shore, carrying knives, but, we believe, the matter was allowed to drop, as there was a difficulty in getting the request carried out. If this suggestion had been acted upon, the riot last night would not have been attended with such serious results.

Men-of-war's men of different nationalities should not have leave on the same day, and last, but not least, the low grog-shops should be shut up. They have all been rooted out of the English Settlement—except the "Hole in the Wall"—long ago. On the French side, these hotbeds of strife are close together, there being four within a distance of 100 yards, three being almost side by side, so that if a sailor leaves one he drops into the other. In consequence of these grog-shops being so close together, in case of a disturbance, when men-of-war's men are on leave, there is the more chance of a serious riot, whereas were these places at some distance apart, there would be less likelihood of a row on a serious scale occurring."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the Agent of the P.M.S.S. Co., that the steamship *City of Peking* left San Francisco for this port on the 21st instant.

The Rothschilds presented the British army in Egypt with twelve tons of tobacco and 5,000 pipes, which the Khedive allowed to enter duty free.

A LODGE of Emergency of Zetland, No. 525, will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday next, the 30th instant, at half-past five for 6 p.m., precisely.

The agent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., on October 20th, writes to the Shanghai *Mercury* as follows:—"I have received telegraphic advice that the *Peshawar*, conveying the London mail of 22nd September to Australia, has returned to Colombo, having been in collision with the barque *Gleadow*."

The camel's kick is a study. As it stands demurely chewing the cud and gazing abstractedly at some totally different far-away object, up goes a hind leg, drawn close into the body, with the foot pointing out; a short pause, and out it flies with action like the piston and connecting rod of a steam engine, showing a judgment of distance and direction that would lead you to suppose the leg gifted with perceptions of its own, independent of the animal's proper sense. I have seen a heavy man fired several yards into a dense crowd by the kick of a camel, and picked up insensible.

CHINESE police constable 143, seeing a coolie carrying an earthenware jar in Queen-street yesterday, and suspecting it had not been honestly come by, stopped the man and questioned him as to where he had got the article. The only reply was a request to be let go, whereupon the constable took the coolie into custody. When they had got as far as Hollywood Road on the way to the Station, the coolie threw the jar at the lunkong, cutting him in the eye, and taking advantage of the bewilderment into which he had thrown his captor, promptly made tracks. Recovering his wits, the lunkong blew his whistle, when another constable on the line of the coolie's retreat, arrested him.—Captain Thomsett marked his sense of the defendant's conduct, by giving him 14 days' hard labor for the unlawful possession of the jar, and 28 for the assault.

THE Bishop of Melbourne, Australia, was lately asked by some zealous teetotalers in the diocese to denounce publicly the moderate use of spirituous liquors and tobacco. Without any hesitation he avowed his liberty of action on these points, even though a prelate. "I walk," said he, "my twenty miles a day for the good of others, and when tired out I take my glass of wine and smoke my pipe of peace. Similarly he refused to denounce the theatre indiscriminately; and when recently a deputation requested him to use the prayer for rain, he told them plainly that it would be not only absurd but useless to use such a prayer, as the laws of nature and the causes that control the weather are irrevocably fixed and cannot be changed by prayers, which are only intended for spiritual communion with the Deity, and in them only spiritual blessings should be asked. Instead of praying for rain, he recommended judicious irrigation to the petitioners.

THE Russian hangman is a convict who was sentenced to death for robbery and murder, but the penalty was commuted to imprisonment for life upon the condition that he should perform the duties of executioner whenever called upon. He has been confined in Moscow during the past fifteen years, and is sent from there, under a strong guard, to Kieff, Odessa and St. Petersburg, as his services may be required in one or the other of those cities. A visit to this man is described by Victor Tissot, a French author, in a work on Russia and the Russians, recently published in Paris. He found the executioner reposing after the exertion of hanging the two nihilists, Pressniakoff and Kiviatskoff. A young woman of attractive appearance, with a child in her arms, was with him. She was his wife. The comforts of matrimony had not been denied him, and he seems to have had no difficulty, notwithstanding his condition and work, in finding a woman to marry him. The hangman's face is described as stolid rather than terrible or repulsive. He has abnormally long arms, and is said to be possessed of herculean strength. He was spoken of as having "the strength of twenty men." One day there was a revolt in the prison, and he was summoned to help to subdue the prisoners. He rushed in among them and killed three with his bare hands.

THE *Ealing* will dock at Aberdeen to-morrow morning. The *Hailong* will undock from Aberdeen to-morrow afternoon, the *Douglas* taking her place. The *Salute* will come off the Slip to-morrow, at Kowloon, and the *Else* will go on.

CONTRARY to general expectation, the trial of Tsang Aing, a coolie, for the murder of Lam Achun, a jinricksha coolie, whom he stabbed to death in a coolie house in Second Street on the 2nd inst., has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter by five to two. The prisoner was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude.

THE Portuguese lad José Silva, who was convicted of stealing various articles from his employer, Mr. Fenwick, was sentenced to day by His Lordship the Chief Justice to six months' hard labour, first and last fortnights to be in solitary confinement, and a whipping on the breech to be administered in addition.

ABOUT ten o'clock this morning, Indian constable 511, while on duty on Praya Central, saw a boatman and a boatwoman pitching into a fellow craft, who vigorously returned the blows. Such conduct, in the constable's estimation, being subversive of the peace and good order which he was specially paid for preserving, he ran the trio in. The fellow who had the odds against him was discharged by Captain Thomsett, who doubtless admired his pluck. The other two defendants were fined 50 cents each, or two days'.

THE serious illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury has naturally excited considerable anxiety, for, though not quite the oldest prelate on the bench, the Primate has reached an age when even a slight complaint may reasonably give rise to the gravest apprehensions. It is not using the mere language of compliment to say that the death of Archbishop Tait, come when it will—and we hope that it may be long delayed—will be a severe loss to the Church of England. The old ideal of a bishop as an elderly gentleman of courtly manners, strong in Greek plays, of no particular theological views, and above all things, devoid of that vulgar thing enthusiasm, has passed away; but it had its good points, and these the new ideal endeavours to preserve. We do not think so much of Greek as we did—perhaps not so much as we ought—but we place higher value upon thoughtfulness, earnestness, and Christian philanthropy; and for all these things the Archbishop of Canterbury has been eminently distinguished. A man of definite yet liberal views, he has never been a partisan bishop, but has remembered that the highest boast of the Church to which he belongs is its true catholicity, and that her prelates are called to be judges as well as leaders. As an administrator he has commanded all but universal respect, and his zeal in the furtherance of all good works has been such that to it may probably be attributed his present physical breakdown.

A WRITER in *The London Theatre* gives an account of a singular fracas which he witnessed at Burton's Theatre, New York, more than a quarter of a century ago, and which is quite interesting. It occurred during the performance of a piece called "Violet; or the Life of an Actress," in which several of the characters represented are supposed to be members of a theatrical troupe. In the course of the play, one of the actors is asked how it is that, with his abilities, he has not risen higher in the profession. To which he replies: "Because noble lords do not turn away with low comedians, and I can't afford to bribe the Press." This gave great offence to the reporters connected with many of the daily and weekly papers, and a combination was formed to overawe Tom Johnson, the actor to whose lot it fell to speak the words, and force their omission. Accordingly, a rush was made on the stage, one night, and the leader of the assailants menaced Johnson with a sword-cane, just after he had uttered the obnoxious speech. But they had mistaken their man. The actor, who was an expert fencer, picked up an old rapier from among the theatrical properties scattered about the scene, and soon had his assailant at his mercy. Then turning to the rioters, he said: "If you attempt any further violence I will deal with this fellow as he deserves!" Off the stage, every one of you, this instant!" The tables were completely turned. The young men left the stage and the house in an ignominious hurry, amidst the jeers of the audience. The actor was roundly applauded for his bravery, and the play proceeded as if nothing had happened.

A CASE came before Captain Thomsett at the Police Court this morning in which a married Chinawoman was charged with bringing a female of 16 years of age into the Colony for an unlawful purpose. The girl's evidence was to the effect that her father lived at Chea Ka, her mother being dead, and that the former sold her ten years ago, in the village where he lived, to a family residing there. The defendant belonged to the next village, and she had known her for some years, as she often came to her house. Some time last month defendant bought her from her mistress for \$90, she (witness) seeing the money paid. Her father still lived in the village. When the defendant bought her, she did not complain to her father, but she was unwilling to be sold, though she did not say so to the defendant, who brought her here yesterday in a steamer, and told her she was going to re-sell her, and that some people in the country said, before she (witness) left the village, that she was going to be a prostitute. She did not know whether she was to be a prostitute, but she did not wish to be one, but to be sent back to her father. The defendant had not ill-treated her.—The defendant coolly admitted she had bought the girl from her mistress for \$90, as she no longer wanted her, and that she was going to re-sell her.—The case was remanded till Friday, defendant being allowed out on bail in two sureties of \$100 each. Had it not been for Chinese police constable 195 happening to receive information yesterday about the girl on the arrival of the *Kinklang* from Canton, by which she and her purchaser were passengers, there is little doubt that the poor thing would have been consigned to a life of degradation and infamy in the colony.

POLICE COURT.—THIS DAY.

Charles Bolham, keeper of the coffee saloon at the corner of Hollywood Road and Aberdeen Street, appeared this morning at the Police Court, before Captain Thomsett, on a summons charging him with having on the 22nd instant unlawfully kept a house for the "occupation of public prostitutes," to the annoyance of certain persons residing near thereto. William McKinney, Assistant Master at the Central School, deposed that he was in his house No. 30, Hollywood Road, about midnight on Saturday last, when he heard a great noise proceeding from the coffee saloon in question. Going there, he saw several Portuguese women, and also some Europeans fighting. The house was a very noisy one. A lunkong came up, whom he advised to take proceedings against the occupant for keeping a disorderly house. One man, who was fighting, came out of the house with his shirt all torn, and with nothing else on him but his trousers. Defendant was present in the house at the time. A European constable appeared on the scene, and while he was taking the man in deshabille into custody, the latter said to the defendant, "I owe you nothing. I have paid you for the drinks." The disturbance lasted an hour.—In answer to defendant, witness said he had heard frequent noises at the house during the last three months.—John Lee, Inspector of brothels, said he lived opposite the coffee saloon. At about midnight on Saturday, he heard a great disturbance, and, going into his verandah, observed that the noise proceeded from the saloon. He could hear blows being struck. Last witness called to him. He (Lee) went to the door of the saloon, and saw two Europeans pummeling each other inside, some Portuguese women being present. One of the pugilists, with a shirt and trousers on, ran into the street; the other man had only a pair of pants on. One of the women brought a coat out and gave it to the man in the street. A lunkong who was there went for and brought a European constable, to whom defendant gave the shirtless pugilist in charge. Witness heard the latter say to the defendant, "I owe you nothing. I have paid you for the drinks I have had. I am going home." Several Portuguese women frequented the saloon, and dancing and music playing went on till 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. At 2 a.m. on the 22nd instant, he saw a Portuguese woman come out of the saloon with a European, and take him to her house. The woman was sentenced yesterday by the Registrar General to six months' medical examination as a common prostitute. She and other women constantly visited the saloon.—In answer to defendant, witness said he had frequently heard noises in the house from 3 to 4 o'clock in the morning.—The defendant said a man came to his house to get refreshments, and quarrelling with a friend who was there, they both had a set-to. He had been keeping the house for over three years, and it was an orderly house.—A fine of \$10, or 14 days' hard labor, was imposed. The fine was paid.

FOOCHOW.

We hear from the Anchorage of a couple of "Guns" having done good execution up the river one day in the early part of the week. The "bag" consisted chiefly of Teal and Wild Duck—the latter, although plentiful, being strong and difficult to get at.

The most enjoyable weather has been experienced during the past week by visitors both to Sharp Peak and even Pagoda, a medium temperature and fine bracing and invigorating breezes prevailing at both places. The present is undoubtedly the season for a short sojourn at either of these places for those desirous of strengthening themselves for the approaching winter.

The community will miss the temporary loss of Mr. T. M. Dermer, who left with Mrs. Dermer and family by the *Glengyle* yesterday. The esteem in which Mr. Dermer is held by the Natives was fully exemplified by the large congregation of Chinese mingled amongst his personal friends to wish him *bon voyage* which, although impossible of expression in language, was signified by a volley of *Fira Crackers* which is the greatest mark of esteem the Chinese can show. We understand that Mr. Dermer contemplates spending next summer at home.

The port of Foochow is certainly blessed in not possessing the thieves we read of as infesting neighbouring Outposts—especially Amoy where depredations of late have been of frequent occurrence. Whether we are indebted for this felicity to our native watchmen, or whether the Natives of Foochow are exemplarily moral, it is difficult to surmise; one thing however is patent, that our local watchmen create an intolerable nuisance by sounding their peculiarly inharmonious clappers to such an extent during their nocturnal peregrinations. Of the two nuisances perhaps we have the lesser, but why the necessity for our watchful guardians creating such an unearthy and incessant noise, making us "so terribly to shake our dispositions?"

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[Adv.]

"Two Heads."—We saw a man young with two heads on his shoulders the other day, but didn't consider it much of a curiosity. One belonged to his girl.

It was wrong in Peg, the shoemaker, to say to the doctor who complained that he had made a poor job of that last pair of boots, "Physician, heel thyself!"

A school-teacher discharged for using the rod too freely, applied for employment in a dressmaker's establishment. "Have you had any experience in sewing?" asked the dressmaker. "No," was the reply, "but I have a thorough knowledge of beating."

SHANGHAI.

In our comments on the report of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, published in our issue of Saturday last, we gave the net tonnage of the Company's fleet at about 25,000 tons. By the courtesy of the Company, we are now in possession of a detailed list of the steamers, making the gross tonnage amount to 38,187 tons, and the average value by the Company's accounts \$15.74 per ton. This compares very favourably with the valuation given in the China Coast Steam Navigation Company's report dated 31st December, 1880, wherein the six steamers owned by that Company were taken at over \$44,000 each, or an average of \$15.90 per ton. We have no certain information as to the price at which these latter were sold to the Indo-China S.N. Co.

We were sorry to see the Pootung Wharf and Godown Company's handsome steam launch *Ripple* come to grief this afternoon. She had just left the jetty and the engine had been turned ahead. The man at the wheel sounded two gongs, or "go astern," but this was not done in time, the *Ripple* crashed, the bow chain of the *Corea*, receiving ship, and carried away a part of her own cabin and the steering gear, the man at the wheel being knocked over at the same time.

As items of some interest in suggesting new and direct business with the United States at the port of Hankow, Consul Shepard considers it worth mentioning that the viceroys of the province of Szechuen, more than a thousand miles inland from Shanghai, has recommended to the guilds of the capital city to procure better fire-extinguishing apparatus, the need of which has been demonstrated by a large conflagration. An American firm is now negotiating with them with a view of introducing American fire engines. If successful, it will be an important event as an opening for the introduction of other machinery of American ingenuity. Coeval with this indication is another investigation looking to a new article of export. An American oil-manufacturing company has conceived the idea of utilizing vegetable tallow, and the Consul has gladly given them all the information possible to obtain as to production, first cost, duties, expenses of export, and kindred matters. The article is produced in large quantities in the province of Hankow, which is the centre of its cultivation, and can be increased to any desired extent. It is now solely used to manufacture native candles, but by chemical agencies may become an important article for similar uses among civilized people.—*Courier*.

SHANGHAI TURF NOTES.

October 19th.
There was nothing of much interest doing this morning. Foxhound, with Mr. Ten Brock up, did three quarters of a mile in 1 min. 39 sec., beating Mr. Spy on a pony that has previously done 1 min. 35 sec. for the same distance. Black Bird had a gallop again this morning, his last three quarters being 1 min. 42 sec. This pony gets over the ground quickly and with little or no distress to himself. I think it highly probable that if trained for the distance, his chance for the St. Leger is not to be despised. There is not much doubt of his being able to make rings round his stable companion.

October 20th.
Heavy rain fell last night, so the grass course was closed; but the inside course was very good going. Only a few good gallopers for any distance took place. Peacemaker and Imp a mile, and a half, in 3 min 38 sec.
Foxhound, ridden by Mr. Reynell, went for about two miles, the last mile and a half being covered in 3 min. 38 sec., and the last quarter in 31 seconds.

Last meeting Mr. Fairfoster stated, as his opinion, that had Foxhound been started for the Champions, with Mr. Reynell up, he would have won the race. After the manner in which Mr. Reynell rode this morning, I agree with him. Dunkeld did about 3 min 30 sec. for a mile and a half. This pony is not a favourite of mine, and I am inclined to look upon him only as a fine animal for an outport. Oriole, a mile and a quarter, 2 min. 47 sec., very good for a Hack plater. Black Bird, with Mr. Ring up, about 10 lbs., overweight, did 2 min. 51 sec. for a mile and a quarter, in excellent style. This pony will improve when given more fast work over longer distances.—*Courier*.

CARLOTTA GRISI, THE DANSEUSE.

The marvellous leap made by Grisi, the danseuse, in the ballet of the "Pari," is thus described by C. G. Rosenberg in the *American Art Journal*:

Think first, what a wondrous leap it really is. Over the summit of a painted waterfall, which is twenty feet in height, at the very least, this marvellous ball of feathers springs into the arms of her salutory admirer. Here she takes her footing as he bends, either through admiration of her supposed loveliness or the actual weight of her body, almost to the ground, in the effort to support her. At her first appearance in London the first male dancer's role was in the hands of Petipa—a pleasant and agreeable young man, who figured in the last French revolution, but two, and who was also the principal male in the ballet at the French opera.

The "Pari" was produced at Drury Lane theatre, with the most remarkable success. Carlotta saved Bunan from closing his doors that season. On the third night that it was given, Petipa, however, failed in the endeavor to retain Carlotta in his arms, when she bounded into them. She did not actually fall, but reeled from him, down the whole length of the stage, at that time the largest in London, until at length she managed to stop, staggering, and close to the footlights. The gentleman in the orchestra who played the double bass, and wore a pair of green spectacles, started back in horror at that vision, in white muslin and silken feathers, appeared above him. No sooner, however, had Carlotta recovered from the surprise and fright occasioned by this mishap, than, agitated as she was, she went up to, and spoke for merely a moment or two with the conductor. "The music recommenced immediately at that part of the ballet, anterior to this daring bound. She said a few words to Petipa, and was then leaving the stage for the purpose of repeating it, when a simultaneous roar burst from every part of the house:—

"No! no! no!"
"You shall not repeat it!"
"Bravo! bravo!"
"You're a brave girl!"
"Go on with the ballet!"
"We will not have it again!"
And I am ashamed to say a rough voice shouted out from the gallery: "Better give Petipa a glass of grog. He's shaky on the pins." Carlotta looked around the house, astonished. This was not, however, at the observation from the gallery—for she did not understand at this period one word in English—and gazed pleadingly upon the faces of the audience. She was then warmly applauded, and during that the conductor rose, beckoned her toward him, and explained what the clamor meant. Almost startled she flushed with surprise and gratitude, pressed her hands upon her heart and then vanished. In five minutes more she repeated that daring bound. Petipa succeeded in catching her, although I saw him shaking like an aspen while he was waiting for her appearance over the top of the catwalk, and then the audience rose to their feet and gave three decided cheers—such cheers as are seldom or never given in any theatre.

THE MORAL AND IMMORAL
QUALITY OF DANCING.

There is a conviction in the minds of many good people that round dances are immoral. The waltz is not so popular as it once was. It has come to be considered a dubious sort of amusement. Many judicious parents who have given some attention to the subject, have come to the conclusion that it is not a desirable amusement for their children. They assign some reasons, which in their minds are controlling ones. In several religious denominations, dancing on the part of members is either forbidden or is absolutely condemned by the ministers. Yet it is practised more or less by the members of nearly all churches where there is not a positive prohibition. Several orthodox religious bodies have within a few years had cases of discipline where the offender was charged with dancing. These cases have sometimes been treated gingerly, because there was not much unanimity of opinion touching the practice. It is impossible to make a declaration that all dancing is immoral without violating the truth. If the articles of church discipline forbid the practice, that should be enough for the particular member, and the case is closed against him. But dancing is immoral or quite moral, according to circumstances. Round dances have been carried to excess. Those who have carefully observed results within the last few years do not need to be told that the waltz is no longer desirable, especially in the view of parents who have young daughters whom they desire to carefully educate. Yet even here there must be some exceptions. As when brothers and sisters and friends might indulge in the amusement in a private parlour. So the minuet and other styles of dancing may be perfectly proper among well-behaved people, and to some extent may be set down as a refined amusement, though it is far from an intellectual one. The difficulty of making any sweeping rule is seen at once in the great diversity of instances. When a Presbyterian or other body decides that all dancing is immoral, there is a lack of conviction that the exact truth has been stated. The doubt destroys the moral force of the prohibition. A reconsideration stops at this conclusion—that while dancing is sometimes immoral, it is not always so.

BY THE SEA.

HOW MR. AND MRS. BREEZY MADE THEIR ENTRY INTO THE SURF.
[Brooklyn Eagle.]

"Now, dear," said Mr. Breezy, leading his wife carefully over the sands, "you must wet your head first and then—"

"Do you suppose I have never been in bathing before?" asked Mrs. Breezy, giving an extra tug at the skirt of her bathing suit, and looking over her shoulder to see if any vulgar men were taking in her more or less graceful costume. "Mr. Breezy, you talk as though I had lived all my life in the backwoods of Ohio and never got a sniff of salt water. I am just as familiar with surf bathing as you are, Mr. Breezy, and I dare say a great deal more so. You know I was brought up on the Sound, and I know—"

"But, my dear, the surf here at Long Branch is very heavy, and you must take good hold of the rope as soon—"

"Now, Mr. Breezy, I'm not a baby," said Mrs. Breezy, jerking her arm away from the grasp of her husband, and making a vain attempt to walk gracefully over the rough beach. "I'd like to see the people who imagine they are on our wedding tour if they keep on in this way. You just shift for yourself, and let me alone for once in your life. I know you will have all you can do to keep from drowning without bothering me. You can't swim any more than I can, and I advise you to cling to the rope on your own account, and stick to it. For my part I'd rather be drowned than appear a coward."

"But simple prudence, my dear," said Mr. Breezy, stumbling over a piece of driftwood in a vain attempt to once more reach his wife.

"If I was a man I'd swear," said Mrs. Breezy, looking back scornfully at her better-half. "If all the old grandmothers were to go ahead. Do you think I came down here to be constantly told what I am to do? Am I of age, Mr. Breezy, or not? Tell me that."

"But you will stay inside the ropes, won't you, dear?" urged Mr. Breezy, stumbling along after his wife, and cursing the luck that ever brought him to the seashore.

"I don't know whether I will or not," said Mrs. Breezy, striding boldly toward the breakers and folding her arms in a determined manner. "It's just as safe outside the ropes as in, and I can take care of myself anyway, no matter where I am. Did you ever see me in a position where I couldn't, Mr. Breezy?"

"Not to my knowledge," said Mr. Breezy, smiling in spite of his situation. "But you are not used to surf bathing—"

"Mr. Breezy, do let up—I mean to stop that everlasting preaching," said Mrs. Breezy, reaching the edge of the incoming tide and halting suddenly. "Mr. Breezy, come here and take my hand."

"But I thought you could—"

"Never mind what you thought," said Mrs. Breezy, jumping back as a little wave lapped about her ankle. "Take my hand, do you hear?" and another wave crept in, creeping nearly to her knees. "Will you take my hand, or do you propose to stand there like a brute and see your wife drowned?" screamed Mrs. Breezy, throwing her arms about her husband's neck as soon as he came within reach, and hanging to him like a poor relation. "Now, take me over to that rope, and don't let go of me; quick," screamed Mrs. Breezy, as a big wave swept up to her waist.

"But you said, dear, that—"

"Do you want to get rid of me?" screamed Mrs. Breezy, clinging to her husband's hand like a vice. "Do you want me to—drown?" Oh, dear, here comes another, and she fairly climbed up on her husband's form in a vain attempt to escape a tremendous breaker, but it was too late, and they both rolled over on the sand as the water dashed past them.

"Ugh, this is dreadful!" gasped Mrs. Breezy, finally regaining her feet and tugging at her clinging bathing suit. "Oh, dear, I must just look like a fright, and my hair is all coming down, and—and—I think—I'll go out. Mr. Breezy, what are you laughing at, you great heartless brute." But another wave caught her on a flank movement, and she once more hit the sand.

"Oh, dear—oh, Mr. Breezy, catch me. Where are you?" screamed Mrs. Breezy, distributing herself promiscuously over the beach as she struggled to get out of the reach of the surf.

"Here, dear," called Mr. Breezy, dipping a handful of sand out of his port ear, and doubtfully crawling toward his wife, and the twin wrecks made a bee line for their bathing houses.

A NEW METHOD OF DREDGING.

The following description of a new and very simple process of dredging rivers is deemed of sufficient importance to telegraph from Oregon to the Eastern Press: "The steamer *Walla Walla* began cutting through the bar of the Columbia River at St. Helen's, and in two days had made a channel 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide, and twenty-two feet deep. There were only about eighteen feet of water on the bar (which is composed of pure sand) when the vessel was put at work. Her after-ballast tanks were filled so that her stern rested on the bottom, while her bow was away out of water. When she began to turn her screw and reached forty-five revolutions per minute, huge bodies of sand, some of which seemed as large as wagon-beds, rose to the surface and were driven down stream and disintegrated by the strong current, sinking into water from forty to sixty feet deep. When it is considered that the dredge would have required from forty to fifty days to excavate a similar channel, the achievement seems a most remarkable one. The other bars of the Columbia and Willamette are to be disposed of in like manner."

There must have been a strong current to have carried off the loose sand. Suppose the screw of the steamer had struck a sunken log? In that event the screw would have been broken. In still water, where the bottom is mud, the turning of a screw in that way would have little effect. In the Oakland Creek there is very little current. That waterway is nothing more than an estuary. There is a weak current on the ebb and flow tides. All the deposits there are scooped up and taken away. A part of the plan is to cut a tidal canal through to the back bay of Alameda in order to get a strong current to carry off future deposits. If the plan adopted in the Willamette River has been successful, why would it not for the Sacramento River? There would, of course, be the danger of striking sunken logs. But the current has some strength. The "Hog's Back" and other shoal places might be stirred up by a screw churning away on the bottom. Only two processes of dredging have yet been successful here, viz.: the scoop and the "clam shell" dredging. The experiments with dredgers designed to deposit the contents on the shore at one operation have not been successful, although in Europe dredgers do this work handsomely. Some day we shall have one of these dredgers at work in this vicinity, and possibly at no distant day the last slow load of mud will have been deposited in this harbor.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

WHAT IT COSTS.

"There is a certain man in this town whom I'm going to lick until he won't be out of bed for six months after, and I want to know what it will cost me?"

So said a man who entered a Griswold street law office yesterday, and it was plain to be seen that his dander was up.

"Let's see," mused the lawyer; "I'll defend you for \$10. If you lick him in a first-class manner your fine will be about \$25. Then there will be a few dollars costs, say enough to make the whole thing foot up \$40. I think that I can safely promise that it won't cost you over that."

"Forty dollars! Forty dollars for licking a man! Why, I can't do that."

"Well, pull his nose, then. The last case I had of that the fine was only \$15. That will reduce the gross sum to \$30."

"I want to tear him all to pieces, but I can't afford to pay like that for the fun. How much would it cost to him?"

"Well, that's an assault, you know, but the fine might not be over \$10. I guess \$25 would see you through."

"Lands! how I do want to crush that man. Suppose I knock his hat off?"

"Well, about \$20 would cover that."

"I can hardly hold myself, but \$20 is pretty steep. Can't I call him a liar?"

"Oh, yes. I think \$15 would cover that."

"Well, I'll see about it. I'm either going to call him a liar or else tell everybody that he is no gentleman, or else I'll give him an awful pounding. I'll see you again."

"My fee is \$5," observed the lawyer.

"What for?"

"For my advice."

"The pulverizer glared at him for half a minute, and then laid down a 'V,' and started slowly out with the remark:

"I'm going straight to that man to beg his pardon, and tell him I'm the biggest fool in Detroit! Thank heaven that you didn't get but one claw on me!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

To-day's
Advertisements.

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"ANTONIO"
Captain Seaborn, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-NORROW, the 26th instant, at THREE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1882. [712]

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"ANTONIO"
Captain Seaborn, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer, will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY, the 25th instant.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th November, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1882. [713]

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER UNTIL MARCH.

A FURNISHED FAMILY RESIDENCE,

IN A HEALTHY SITUATION,

GARDEN, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE.

Full Particulars to be sent to
E. B.
Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1882. [668]

To be Let.

TO LET,
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

A LARGE OFFICE,
OR
SUITE OF OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR
OF THE PREMISES OCCUPIED BY
KELLY & WALSH.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [662]

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS (UNFURNISHED)
AT
PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
A. B.,
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [698]

TO BE LET.

(WITH POSSESSION ON 1ST OF OCTOBER NEXT.)
THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS
HOUSE, No. 14, Arbuthnot Road.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1882. [596]

TO LET.

ROOMS AT SPRING GARDENS TO LET,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED FROM \$6 to
\$8 per Month.
Apply to
J. D. WOODFORD.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1882. [669]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately
occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

THE 1ST STOREY OF THE 2ND HOUSE
known as the "BLUE BUILDINGS"
PRAYA EAST. Lately occupied by the U. S.
CONSULATE, with immediate possession.
J. M. GUEDES.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1882. [649]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods
ON STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-
trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.
TERMS MODERATE.
Apply to
ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH'S
GREAT CLEARANCE
SALE.

WILL CONTINUE THROUGHOUT THE WEEK.

THE following is a selection from many
Hundreds of Volumes Offered at
HALF PRICE.

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KELLY & WALSH-HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1882. [559]

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GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
PRAYA CENTRAL.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST ARRIVALS.

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CHAMPAGNE.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [680]

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A Capital AMONTILLADO, \$8.00 per dozen.

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Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.

FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES, PER-

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Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [664]

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No. 51, B., QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

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DAVID CORSAIR & SONS.

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY-BOILED

LONG FLAX

CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

Intimations.

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